

It is claimed that:

1. Proteins of the tachykinin family in mosquito saliva, including sialokinin I and II, but not exclusively limited to sialokinin I and II, will inhibit cellular division and induce cells of vertebrate tissues to regain proliferative control in areas of unregulated cellular proliferation.
2. Proteins of the tachykinin family in mosquito saliva will also induce repair of the affected area of the cellular proliferation by immune response and apoptosis of the undesirable growth, but not exclusively limited to these mechanisms.
3. Mosquito salivary tachykinins, such as sialokinin I and II, are therapeutically effective when used singularly or in unison.
4. When mosquito salivary tachykinins, such as sialokinin I and II, are administered topically or by injection (but not exclusively such methods), to regions of unregulated cellular proliferation they will retain their effectiveness as claimed above.
5. Mosquito salivary tachykinins are effective in the mammalian body because of their similarity to mammalian tachykinins which allows them to bind to the mammalian tachykinin receptor and, instead of acting as a tachykinin receptor antagonist, use this advantageous location to perform their immune system and regulatory control stimulatory functions.